



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21305
22 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS
DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE

(for the period 22 November 1989-21 May 1990)

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INTRODUCTION

1. This report describes the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period 22 November 1989 to 21 May 1990. Its purpose is to provide the Security Council with an account of the activities of UNDOF in pursuance of the mandate entrusted to it by the Council in resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974 and extended by subsequent resolutions, most recently by resolution 645 (1989) of 29 November 1989.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE

A. Composition and command

2. The composition of UNDOF as of May 1990 was as follows:

Austria	531
Canada	227
Finland	410
Poland	<u>156 a/</u>
	<u>1 324</u>

United Nations military
observers (detailed from
the United Nations Truce
Supervision Organization
(UNTSO))

<u>7</u>
<u>1 331</u>

a/ Including one officer deployed as a military adviser to the Representative of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan in accordance with the letter dated 12 March 1990 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/21188).

3. In addition to the above, UNTSO observers assigned to the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission assist UNDOF as the occasion requires.

4. Command of the Force continues to be exercised by Major-General Adolf Radauer.

B. Deployment

5. UNDOF personnel remain deployed within and close to the area of separation, with base camps and logistic units located nearby; UNDOF headquarters is located in Damascus. The UNDOF deployment as of May 1990 is shown on the attached map.

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6. At present, the Austrian battalion mans 19 positions and 7 outposts and conducts 28 patrols daily at irregular intervals on predetermined routes in the area of separation north and inclusive of the Damascus-Quneitra road. The Finnish battalion mans 16 positions and 6 outposts and conducts 26 patrols daily at irregular intervals in the area of separation south of the Damascus-Quneitra road. In the area of separation or in its close vicinity, 11 observation posts are manned by UNTSO military observers under the operational control of UNDOF.

7. The Austrian battalion base camp is located near Wadi Faouar, 8 kilometres east of the area of separation. The Finnish battalion base camp is located near the village of Ziouani, west of the area of separation. The Austrian battalion continues to share its base camp with the Polish logistic unit, and the Finnish battalion shares Camp Ziouani with the Canadian logistic company. The Canadian signal unit has detachments at Camps Ziouani and Faouar as well as at Damascus and Quneitra. Military police detachments are located at Damascus and Camp Ziouani.

C. Rotation

8. The Austrian contingent carried out partial rotations on 30 January and 9 February 1990. The Finnish contingent rotated partially on 13 December 1989 and 26 April 1990. The Polish logistic unit rotated on 2 February 1990. The Canadian logistic unit rotated partially on 4 December 1989 and 5 March 1990.

D. Discipline

9. The discipline, steadfastness and understanding of all members of the Force have been of a high order, reflecting credit on the soldiers and their commanders as well as on the countries contributing contingents to the Force.

II. LOGISTICS

10. Second- and third-line logistic support continues to be provided by the Canadian and Polish logistic units. The Damascus international airport continues to serve as the main UNDOF airhead for rotation; Tel Aviv international airport is also used. The ports of Latakia and Tartous are used for sea shipments. An air movement control organization operates at Damascus, and sea shipments are handled by local agents. In-theatre air support is provided by UNTSO on special request.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

A. Functions and guidelines

11. The function and guidelines of UNDOF as well as its tasks remain as outlined in the Secretary-General's report of 27 November 1974. 1/

READY
FICHE

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12. UNDOF has continued, with the co-operation of the parties, to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it. This has been facilitated by the close contact maintained by the Force Commander and his staff with the military liaison staffs of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic.

B. Freedom of movement

13. The protocol to the Agreement on Disengagement provides for all contingents to operate with the freedom of movement that is necessary for their mission; however, the problem of restrictions on the freedom of movement still exists. The Secretary-General will continue to exert all possible efforts to correct this situation.

C. Maintenance of the cease-fire

14. UNDOF continues to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic. The cease-fire has been maintained and there have been no serious incidents during the period under review.

D. Supervision of the Agreement on Disengagement with regard to the areas of separation and limitation

15. UNDOF continues to supervise the area of separation to ensure, in accordance with its mandate, that there are no military forces within it. This is carried out by means of static positions and observation posts, which are manned 24 hours a day, and by foot and mobile patrols operating at irregular intervals on predetermined routes by day and night. In addition, temporary outposts are established and patrols are conducted from time to time to perform specific tasks. Under a programme undertaken by the Syrian authorities (see S/17177, para. 17), civilians have continued to return to the area of separation and the Syrian Arab Republic has stationed police there in exercise of its administrative responsibility. UNDOF has adjusted its operations accordingly so as to carry out effectively its supervisory tasks under the Agreement on Disengagement.

16. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement on Disengagement, UNDOF continues to conduct fortnightly inspections of armament and forces in the area of limitation. These inspections are carried out with the assistance of liaison officers from the parties, who accompany the inspection teams. UNDOF also lends its assistance and good offices on request from the parties. In carrying out its tasks, UNDOF has continued to receive the co-operation of both parties, although restrictions on movement and inspection are placed on its teams in certain areas by both sides. UNDOF continues to seek the lifting of these restrictions so as to guarantee its freedom of access to all locations on both sides.

17. The safety of Syrian shepherds who graze their flocks close to and west of the A-line (see map) continues to be of concern to UNDOF. The intensified patrolling of new mine-cleared patrol paths and, from time to time, the establishment of

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standing patrols in these areas have helped to prevent incidents. The grazing security fence in the southern part of the area of separation has continued to be effective in reducing the number of incidents. New patrol paths along the A-line and B-line are under construction in the area of separation.

E. Mines

18. Mines continue to pose a threat to members of the Force and to the growing population in the area of separation. The Force is continuing its efforts, in consultation with the parties, to make the area of operation safe from mines. During the period under review, three Polish mine-clearing teams cleared a total area of 44,760 square metres. They found and destroyed 10 anti-tank mines, 5 cluster bombs, 30 artillery shells, 3 mortar shells, 20 hand-grenades, 8 air bombs and 20 detonators, as well as quantities of small-arms ammunition.

F. Humanitarian activities

19. During the reporting period, UNDOF assisted the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with facilities for handing over parcels and mail and for the passage of persons and personal effects across the area of separation.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECT

20. By its resolution 44/187 of 21 December 1989, the General Assembly, inter alia, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at rate not to exceed \$3,368,000 gross (\$3,283,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1990, inclusive. This authorization was contingent upon the Security Council deciding to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 645 (1989) of 29 November 1989. Therefore, should the Security Council renew the UNDOF mandate beyond 31 May 1990, the cost to the United Nations of maintaining the Force up to 30 November 1990 will be within the commitment authority provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/187, assuming continuance of the Force's existing strength and responsibilities. Appropriate financial provision will need to be made by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session in respect of periods after 30 November 1990, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Force beyond that date.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 338 (1973)

21. In deciding, in its resolution 645 (1989), to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, the Security Council also called upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) and requested the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of the period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement that resolution.

22. The search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and, in particular, the efforts undertaken at various levels to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973) have been dealt with in the Secretary-General's report on the situation in the Middle East (A/44/737-S/20971), submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/54 A of 6 December 1988. The Secretary-General has continued to maintain contacts on the matter with the parties and interested Governments.

VI. OBSERVATIONS

23. UNDOF, which was established in May 1974 to supervise the cease-fire called for by the Security Council and the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian forces of 31 May 1974, has continued to perform its functions effectively, with the co-operation of the parties. During the period under review, the situation in the Israel-Syria sector has remained quiet and there have been no serious incidents.

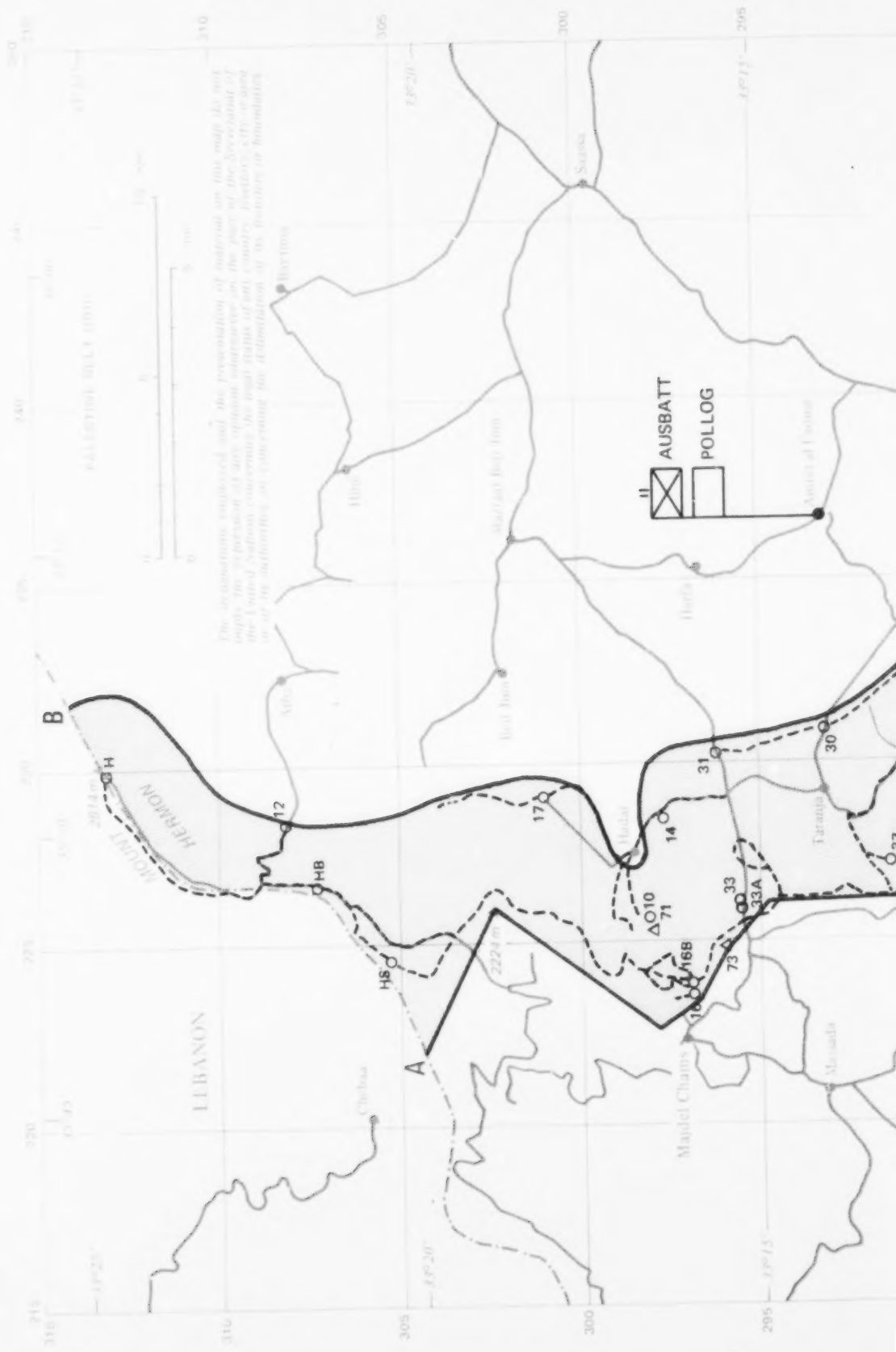
24. Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached. I continue to hope that determined efforts will be made by all concerned to tackle the problem in all its aspects, with a view to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973).

25. In the prevailing circumstances, I consider the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1990. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has given its assent to the proposed extension. The Government of Israel has also expressed its agreement.

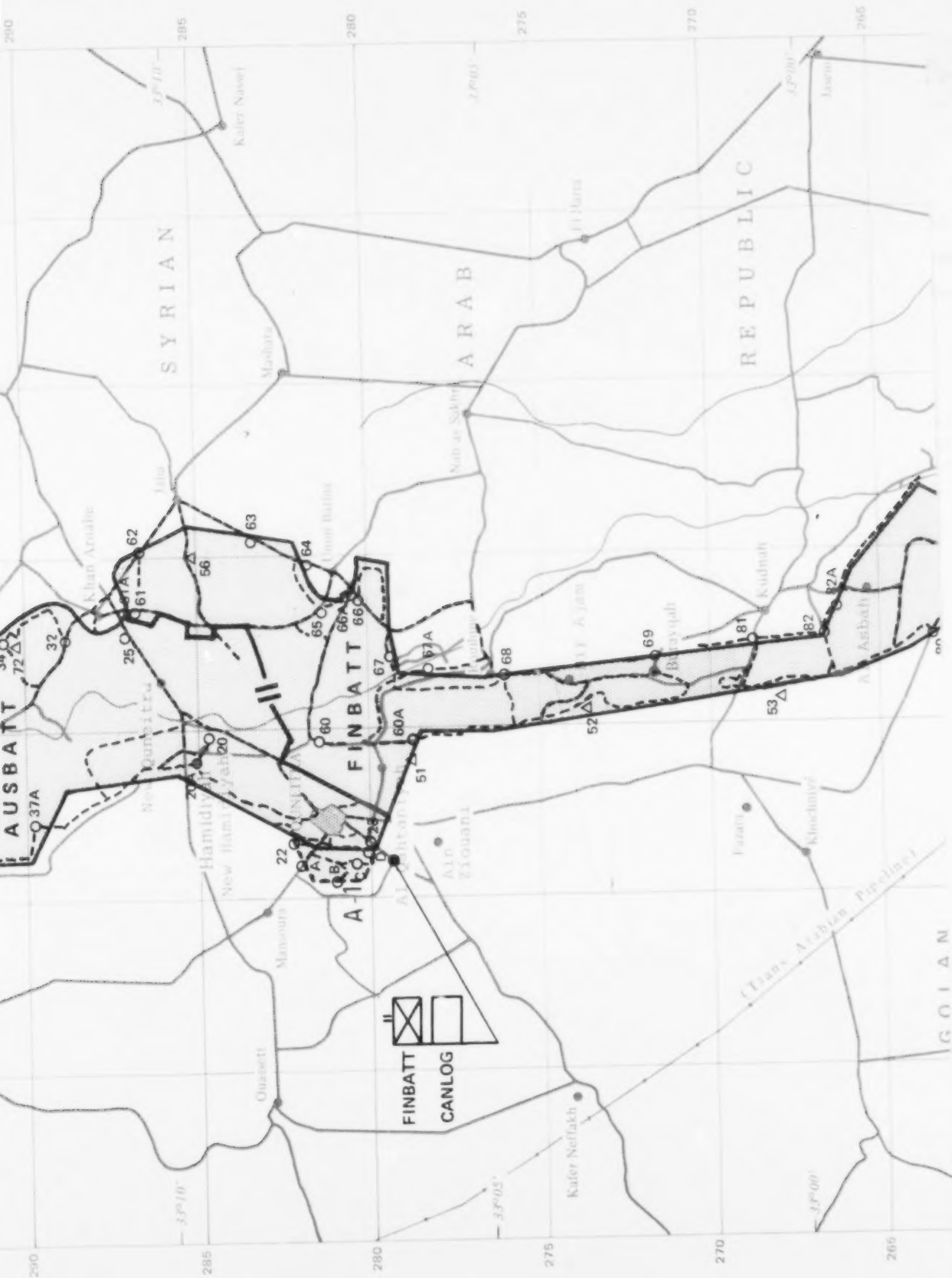
26. In concluding the present report, I wish to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops to UNDOF and to those that provide UNTSO military observers assigned to the Force. I take this opportunity to pay tribute to Major-General Adolf Radauer, the Commander of the Force, to the officers and men and women of the Force, to its civilian staff and to the UNTSO military observers assigned to UNDOF. They have performed with exemplary efficiency and devotion to duty the important tasks assigned to them by the Security Council.

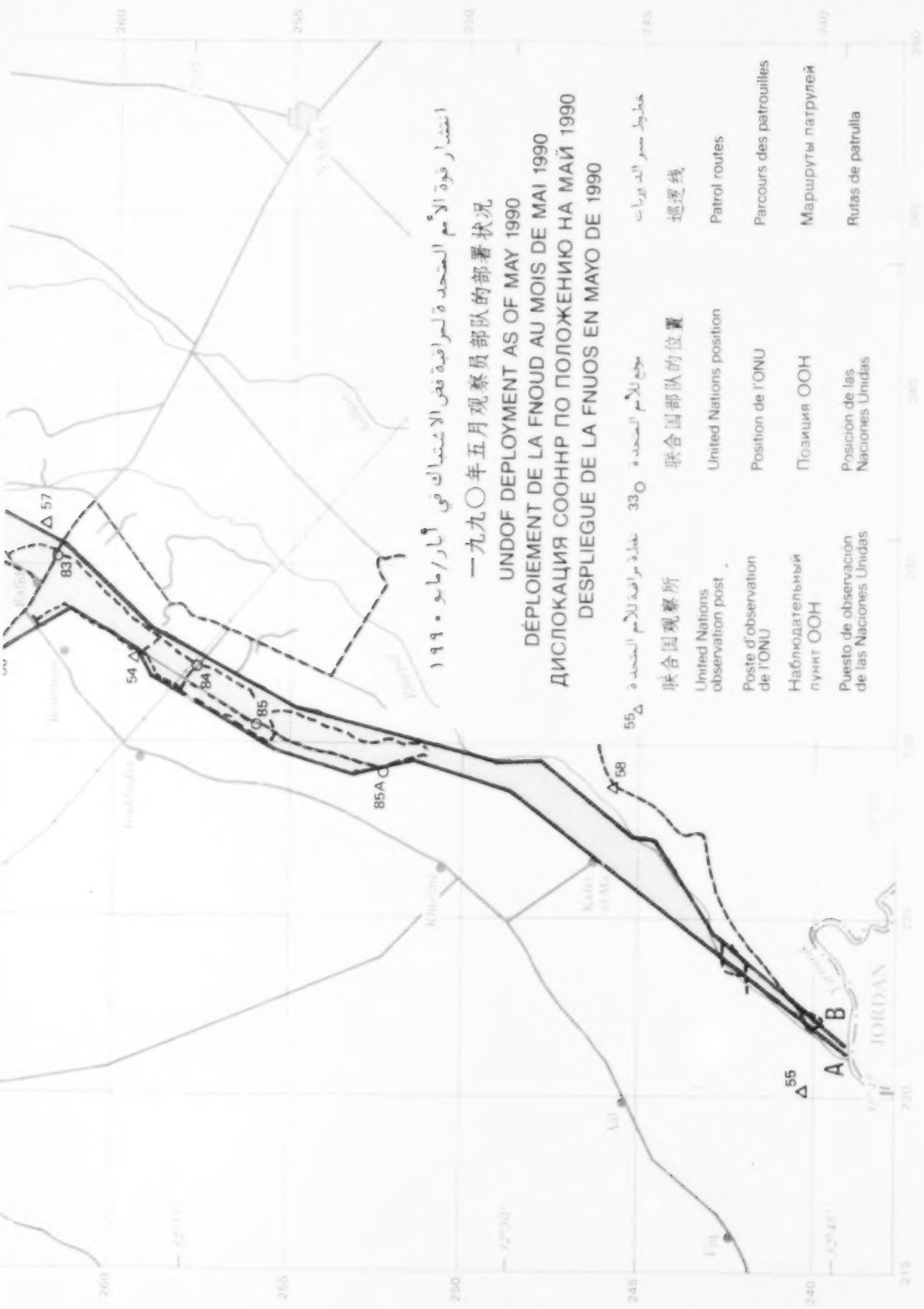
Notes

1/ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1974, document S/11563, paras. 8-10.



The boundaries, symbols and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the approval of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its boundaries or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.





انتشار قوة الأمم المتحدة لمراقبة فض الاشتباك في أيار/مايو ١٩٩٠

一九九〇年五月观察员部队的部署状况

UNDOF DEPLOYMENT AS OF MAY 1990

DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FNOUD AU MOIS DE MAI 1990

ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ СООБНР ПО ПОЛОЖЕНИЮ НА МАЙ 1990

DESPLIEGUE DE LA FNUOS EN MAYO DE 1990

خطوط سمر الدورات

موقع للأمم المتحدة

联合国观察所

United Nations observation post

Position de l'ONU

Позиция ООН

Posicion de las Naciones Unidas

نقطة مراقبة للأمم المتحدة

United Nations observation post

Poste d'observation de l'ONU

Наблюдательный пункт ООН

Puesto de observación de las Naciones Unidas

خطوط سمر الدورات

United Nations observation post

Position de l'ONU

Позиция ООН

Posicion de las Naciones Unidas

MAP NO 2916 rev 27 UNITED NATIONS
MAY 1990



Security Council

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S/21306
22 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 MAY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT OBSERVER OF PALESTINE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY
COUNCIL

I have the honour to request that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite His Excellency President Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to participate in the current debate of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhdi Labib TERZI
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/282
S/21307
22 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 26 and 35 of the preliminary list*
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 22 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative
of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

In my capacity as current Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement issued by His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

I would be grateful if you would kindly circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly under items 26 and 35 of the preliminary list, as well as of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shamir S. SHIHABI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

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ANNEX

Statement issued on 21 May 1990 at Jeddah by the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the crime perpetrated by the Israeli Army against Palestinian workers in the Gaza Strip

The General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference learnt with great shock and indignation about the criminal massacre perpetrated against innocent Palestinian workers in the Gaza Strip by Zionist terrorist groups in open collusion with the Israeli regular forces.

This cowardly attack resulted in the martyrdom of 18 persons and injury to over a thousand of the civilian population.

This is a very serious act, which manifests what we had always denounced in Israeli policy and which animates the behaviour of the Zionist forces. There is no doubt that it is a crime deliberately planned and perpetrated in cold blood with a view to impeding the glorious march of the blessed intifadah of the Palestinian people.

The General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference had drawn attention more than once through its statements to the seriousness of the situation in occupied Palestine and feared fresh crimes against innocent Palestinians in the framework of a world Zionist plan and deceitful conspiracy aimed at terrorizing the Palestinians and forcing them to leave their country to the benefit of hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jewish immigrants with a view to constructing "greater Israel".

The General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference strongly condemns this fresh massacre, which recalls several others as repugnant as those perpetrated by the Nazis. This massacre takes the dimensions of a vile racist operation directed against the Palestinian and Arab population in the occupied territories.

Faced with this tragic situation, the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference appeals to the United Nations Secretary-General, to the permanent members of the Security Council, to the international community and to peace-loving forces all over the world to react strongly and to work in a responsible manner so as to put an end to the crimes committed against the valiant Palestinian people, to provide to them international protection in conformity with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and to force Israel, through appropriate international sanctions, to join the ongoing efforts for a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the conflict in the Middle East and Palestine.

Committed to its well-known stands, the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterates its total solidarity with the Palestinian people in the face of this fresh painful ordeal confronting them. It appeals to all Muslims and to all peace- and freedom-loving forces to extend every kind of material, political and diplomatic support to the blessed intifadah with a view to helping the Palestinian people to resist and to put an early end to the Israeli occupation, to give their legitimate aspirations a concrete form and to recover their inalienable and imprescriptible fundamental rights, including especially that of establishing an independent Palestinian State on the soil of their fatherland under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.



General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/283
S/21308
22 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF
THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

On Sunday, 20 May 1990, at 6.00 a.m., seven Palestinian workers from the Gaza Strip were lined up against a wall and shot dead by an Israeli soldier at Rishon Letzion, just outside Tel Aviv. Several more workers were critically wounded in the attack. As Palestinians throughout the occupied Palestinian territory of the West Bank and Gaza Strip poured into the streets to protest against these brutal and cold-blooded killings, at least 7 more were massacred and more than 800 wounded by Israeli troops.

This appalling crime of genocide comes at a time when Israeli extremism is on the rise and when the Shamir Government has demonstrated its intransigence and unwillingness to participate in any peaceful resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Far from being an isolated incidence of violence on the part of one disturbed individual, as the Israeli Government has tried to portray it, the attack is a direct result of the atmosphere of racism and violence fanned not only by extremist elements but by the Israeli

* A/45/50.

leadership itself. These crimes are a stark example of the extreme vulnerability of unarmed Palestinian civilians who continue to live under a vicious military occupation without any form of international protection.

Eight prominent individuals in the West Bank and Gaza - Faisal Husseini, Hanan Ashrawi, Riyad Malki, Ziad Abu Zayyad, Sa'eb Erekat, Sari Nusseibi, Asiah Habash and Simone Kuttab - have started an open-ended hunger strike, calling for the immediate convening of an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council, the immediate dispatching of an international team of inquiry to investigate today's incidents and immediate international protection for the camps, villages and towns of occupied Palestine. (A statement by Palestinian national institutions and personalities is attached.)

I am instructed to request Your Excellency to take immediate action and concrete measures to ensure respect for the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention and the security and safety of our people.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter, together with the attached statement, circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhdi L. TERZI
Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations

ANNEX

A leaflet issued on 20 May 1990 by Palestinian personalities
and institutions in occupied Palestine

The outrageous massacre of Palestinian workers committed by an Israeli soldier this morning is abhorrent and repulsive. It proves once more that Israeli extremism is on the rampage, whereby Palestinian lives have become targets for murder and the life of an Arab Palestinian is legitimate prey for deliberate killing at any time and place for no other reason than his/her national identity.

The Israeli military occupation authorities are no longer satisfied with their policy of daily repression and with the murder of innocent Palestinian civilians in occupied Palestine; Palestinians have also become targets for Israeli extremism and terrorism, regardless of the fact that the victims in this case were labourers seeking sustenance for their families already suffering from the cruelty of Israeli occupation.

The full responsibility for this massacre must not be attributed solely to a soldier firing indiscriminately and motivated by hatred and racism, but the full culpability must be squarely shouldered by the Israeli political leadership headed by Yitzhak Shamir. This leadership has incessantly spread the venom of hatred, racism and unbridled loathing against the Palestinian people and has done its utmost to destroy any possibilities for the launching of the peace process. These ruling circles alone bear the responsibility for this latest in a series of massacres committed against the defenceless civilian population.

The fact that this is an episode in an ongoing policy of crimes against the Palestinian people is augmented by such incidents as the burning alive of Palestinian workers in Ur Yehuda more than a year ago and a short while later the indiscriminate killing by Jewish settlers of Palestinian workers returning from their work places in Israel - all this in addition to numerous other crimes.

This series of ugly crimes against our unarmed civilian population comes as a natural conclusion for the total disregard for Palestinian human lives and as a consequence of this Israeli Government's policy of rejectionism, extremism and terrorism. It also comes as an inevitable and implicit result of the official Israeli policy of leniency towards Israeli murderers whenever the victim is a Palestinian Arab.

We, national personalities and institutions from the occupied State of Palestine, affirm the following:

1. The life of the Palestinian individual is exposed to real danger at every moment and in every place. We therefore reiterate yet one more time our demand for immediate international protection for the camps, villages and towns of occupied Palestine.

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2. We demand the total withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from Palestine and their immediate replacement with United Nations forces in order to preserve the lives of our innocent people.
3. We request the immediate convening of a United Nations Security Council session, and of sessions of international human rights organizations to put an immediate end to these massacres.
4. We ask the international labour movement in the democratic countries of the world to intervene immediately and effectively and to express its condemnation of this crime against its fellow workers.
5. We ask the Arab leaders who are to participate in a summit meeting towards the end of this month to bear fully and clearly their responsibilities towards our people who are being subject to blatant, collective extermination.
6. The United States Administration, which constantly pays lip service to human rights all over the world while at the same time consistently ignoring the human rights of Palestinians, bears a large portion of responsibility for the deterioration of conditions in the occupied Palestinian territories owing to its continuous policy of appeasement and unqualified support of Israel and of Israel's flagrant disregard for all international attempts at establishing peace in the region based on the principles of international legitimacy.
7. The abandonment of martyrs and the wounded without extending any assistance to them and the various cruel measures of repression and murder implemented by the occupation authorities in confronting Palestinian popular protest and denunciation of this massacre all clearly indicate the increasing fascist and racist trends in Israeli society.
8. We appeal to the members of the Socialist International who are meeting at Cairo in the next few days and relay to them the crucial necessity of taking immediate action, of fulfilling their responsibility and of ending the Israeli occupation of the State of Palestine.

Glory and Immortality to our Martyrs!
Long Live the PLO!

Palestinian national institutions
and personalities in the occupied
State of Palestine



Security Council

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S/21309
22 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council concerning the request of the Permanent Representative of Bahrain of 21 May 1990 (S/21300) to hold an immediate meeting of the Security Council, the President is setting the first meeting on this matter in Geneva at the United Nations Office on Friday, 25 May 1990 at 3 p.m. to continue until the Speakers' list for that meeting is exhausted.



Security Council

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S/21310
22 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In connection with the understanding reached at consultations of the Security Council, held on 22 May 1990, that the first meeting of the Council to consider the request of the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations of 21 May 1990 (S/21300) will be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva on Friday, 25 May 1990 at 3 p.m. (S/21309), members of the Council also agreed to waive the requirement laid down in rule 49 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure regarding the time of issuance of the verbatim record of the meeting. The verbatim record will, accordingly, be issued in New York subsequently.



General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/285
S/21311
23 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 35 and 77 of the
preliminary list*,
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF
THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 22 May 1990 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

According to Israeli television broadcasts, it was announced on 17 May 1990, that the future settlers of the new settlement Dogheet, west of Jabalia Refugee Camp in the occupied Palestinian Gaza Strip, established two weeks ago, will be depending on fishing as their main source of income. Conscious of the fact that the fishing industry plays a crucial role in sustaining the livelihood of the citizens of Gaza, this will ultimately lead to a severe reduction in the production of the fish industry in an area where natural resources are already scarce and is suffering from severe economic difficulties and poverty.

The establishment of Jewish settlements in the occupied territory constitutes a violation of the obligations of the occupying Power, Israel.

* A/45/50.

A/45/285
S/21311
English
Page 2

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhdi L. TERZI
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations



Security Council

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S/21312
25 May 1990

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 MAY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, I have the pleasure to request that His Excellency Mr. Nabil T. Maarouf, Assistant Secretary General for Palestine and Al Quds of the Organization of the Islamic Conference be invited to participate in the Security Council's discussion of the item entitled "Situation in the occupied Arab territories" in accordance with Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

(Signed) Samir S. SHIHABI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

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S/21313
25 May 1990

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 MAY 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE
PERMANENT MISSION OF YEMEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request that the Security Council extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to His Excellency Ambassador Clovis Maksoud, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, during the Council's discussion of the item on its agenda.

(Signed) Hussein Saeed AL-ALFI
Chargé d'Affaires
Permanent Mission of the Republic
of Yemen to the United Nations



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21314
25 May 1990

Original: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE
CREDENTIALS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF COLOMBIA
ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 25 May 1990 by the Minister for External Relations of Colombia stating that Mr. Rafael Rivas Posada has been appointed representative of Colombia for the Security Council meeting to be held on 25 May 1990 at Geneva.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.



Security Council

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S/21315
29 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter, dated 25 May 1990, was addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

S/21315
English
Page 2

Annex

Letter dated 25 May 1990 from the Permanent Observer of the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations
addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the summary of the policy speech entitled "Let Us Bring the Advantages of Socialism in Our Country into Full Play" (part of national reunification) of the great leader President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea delivered at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly on 24 May 1990.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed summary of the policy speech (part of national reunification) be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

/...

Enclosure

Summary of policy speech of President Kim Il Sung
on the reunification of Korea

Achieving the self-determined, peaceful reunification of the country is the most pressing task for the Government of our Republic and the entire Korean nation.

The proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the Government of our Republic on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity which was agreed upon and made public at home and abroad jointly by the north and the south is the most reasonable and realistic reunification proposal which makes it possible to reunify the country independently and peacefully as well as impartially without one side conquering the other or being conquered, in the circumstances in which different ideologies and systems exist in the north and the south. This proposal envisages that our country, after reunification, will not become a satellite of any other country but will develop into a neutral nation which will not join any political and military alliance or bloc. Therefore, it not only meets all Koreans' desire for independence but also accords with the wishes of the peoples of neighbouring countries and the peace-loving people throughout the world.

For the cause of national reunification to be achieved as soon as possible in keeping with the pressing desire of the entire nation, correct solutions must be found to the following issues:

First, tension on the Korean peninsula must be eased and peaceful climate for the country's reunification be created.

For the relaxation of tension and for secure peace, the north and south must adopt a non-aggression declaration guaranteeing that both sides refrain from invading each other, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States must sign a peace agreement, armed forces in the north and the south must be reduced drastically and nuclear weapons and foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea.

The withdrawal of the United States forces from south Korea will accord with the trend of the times towards peace and détente and also with the interests of the American people.

If the United States cannot withdraw all her troops from south Korea at once, she will be able to do so by stages.

Second, the barrier of division must be removed and free travel and full-scale open door effected between the north and the south.

We will warmly welcome the visit to the north by broad sections of people and social figures from different quarters in south Korea, give a hearty welcome to our fellow countrymen from the south with a feeling of kinship and ensure their

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personal safety thoroughly. We will also allow the people in the north to visit the south without any restraint and provide them with every convenience.

If the south Korean authorities really wish to help towards national reconciliation and the country's reunification, they must begin with pulling down the concrete barrier they themselves have built, abolish evil laws which hinder contact and reunion for national reunification and must take practical measures to effect free travel and full-scale open door.

Third, the north and the south must develop foreign relations on the principle of creating an international climate favourable to the self-determined, peaceful reunification of the country.

In their foreign relations the north and the south must always attach prime importance to the common interests of the nation and develop these relations so as to create a favourable international climate for preventing the perpetuation of national division and bringing national reunification sooner. In the international arena the north and the south must avoid confrontation and competition which impair national dignity and allow foreign forces to profit from such a situation. They must team up with each other to defend common national interests and bring honour to the nation.

Those countries which are concerned about the Korean question must also feel their responsibility for the continuing tragedy of division in Korea and make a due contribution to finding a solution to the Korean question. The United States, as a country which is directly responsible for the Korean question, must play a positive role in realizing Korea's reunification, and other countries concerned, too, must not follow the divisive policy of the United States or be implicated in it, but maintain the principled attitude which is helpful to the reunification of Korea.

We must sharpen our vigilance against the revival and the wild reinvasion scheme of the Japanese militarists who imposed innumerable misfortunes and disasters on the Koreans and the peoples of many other Asian countries.

The United Nations, whose mission is to safeguard peace and justice, must help to settle the Korean question peacefully and impartially. It should not allow itself to be used to delay the reunification of Korea. From a desire to put an end to national division and achieve reunification, the Government of our Republic has always maintained that Korea must enter the United Nations as a unified country.

If the north and the south are to join the United Nations before Korea's reunification is achieved, they must not hold two separate seats but enter it jointly as one member in favour of the reunification cause.

Fourth, we must develop the dialogue for national reunification.

The only way to settle the national reunification question peacefully by incorporating the will of the whole nation is to develop dialogue.

The dialogue between the north and the south must be one not for maintaining division, but for finding a practical solution to the reunification question. It must not be a dialogue which reflects only the will of the government authorities or any specially limited sections, but a dialogue of the whole nation which provides a democratic representation of the will of all political parties, social organizations and people from all social strata. Both parties to the dialogue must approach the dialogue with a sincere attitude to settle the reunification question of the country by uniting and co-operating with each other. They must refrain from clouding the atmosphere of the dialogue or laying an artificial obstacle to it.

The Government of the Republic will make every possible effort to see that the north-south dialogue, now in a state of interruption, is resumed and produces good results, and to expand and develop the dialogue for Korea's reunification in different forms.

Fifth, a nationwide united front for the country's reunification must be formed.

All the Koreans must unite on the principle of placing the common interests of the nation above all else, irrespective of their class, ideology, political view and religion. No class and no social section should place the interests of their own class above the national interests or set the struggle for social and class interests against the struggle for national reunification.

All the groups and organizations which are fighting for national reunification must co-operate and unite with one another and form a nationwide united front comprising all political parties, social and other organizations and public figures from different strata of the north, the south and abroad.

The patriotic efforts and distinguished services rendered by the people from all walks of life in the noble cause of national reunification will be highly appreciated in the future by the unified fatherland and after reunification, too, the entire Korean nation should make common cause at all times to build a new, prosperous country.



General Assembly Security Council

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A/44/950
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29 May 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 34

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative
of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the press communiqué issued by the Government of Guatemala on 25 May 1990 in which the Government refers to the lack of satisfactory process in the demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance and at the same time reiterates its full support for the various activities which you are carrying out at the request of the Central American Presidents in order to assist the peace process in Central America.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Francisco VILLAGRAN DE LEON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Press communiqué issued in Guatemala on 25 May 1990

The Government of Guatemala competently awaits progress in the
demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance

1. The Government of Guatemala reiterates its full support for the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, in the various activities which he is carrying out at the request of the Central American Presidents in order to assist the peace process in Central America.
2. The Government of Guatemala is concerned, however, about the lack of satisfactory progress in the demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance, a process which derives not only from the Esquipulas II Accords but also from specific agreements signed between important sectors of the Nicaraguan nation. It must be recognized that both the Government of Nicaragua and the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) have worked in good faith to facilitate the demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance.
3. The Government of Guatemala considers that, if the demobilization is not completed by the agreed date, the stability of the democratic process in the neighbouring country could be seriously affected. It would be most hazardous if the members of the Nicaraguan resistance were to remain, armed, in the security zones in violation of what was agreed between the leaders of the resistance and the Government of Nicaragua, an agreement that provided the basis for the Security Council of the United Nations to authorize ONUCA to participate in the demobilization process.
4. The Government of Guatemala appeals to the leaders and members of the Nicaraguan resistance to display a historic sense of responsibility by helping to achieve the full reconciliation of Nicaraguan society and by having confidence in a comprehensive programme which will allow their full incorporation into the economic, political and social life of their country.
5. If the demobilization process does not unfold normally, the Government of Guatemala would have to propose a review of the mechanisms through which humanitarian assistance is being provided to the members of the Nicaraguan resistance.



Security Council

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S/21317
29 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS
OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 11 May 1990 by the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and countersigned by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR stating that Mr. Yuliy Mikhailovich Vorontsov has been appointed representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.



General Assembly Security Council

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S/21318
29 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 32 and 38 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 May 1990 from the representatives of China,,
France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the
United States of America to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General

Representatives of our Governments met in New York on 25 and 26 May 1990 for a fourth session of discussions on the modalities of a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict.

We have the honour to enclose the text of the summary of conclusions agreed to at that session (see annex), and should be grateful if you would arrange for it to be circulated, with the present letter, as a document of the General Assembly, under items 32 and 38 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) DING Yuanhong
Chargé d'affaires a.i. and Deputy
Permanent Representative of China
to the United Nations

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

(Signed) Yuli M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

(Signed) Crispin TICKELL
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland to the
United Nations

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING
Permanent Representative of the
United States of America to the
United Nations

* A/45/50.

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ANNEX

Summary of conclusions

The Five Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council conducted the fourth in their series of discussions on Cambodia on 25 and 26 May 1990 in New York. At the start of the meeting, United Nations Under-Secretary-General Rafeeuddin Ahmed briefed the Five on the results of the visits made by United Nations fact-finding teams to Cambodia to seek information on technical questions raised at the March meeting of the Five in Paris. The Five expressed appreciation to Under-Secretary-General Ahmed for his important contribution to their discussions, and welcomed the intention of the Secretariat to dispatch further fact finding missions as necessary. They agreed to remain in close contact with the United Nations Secretariat on these matters through their Permanent Missions in New York.

The Five reviewed the progress achieved to date in their efforts to bring about a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. They reaffirmed their adherence to the principles agreed upon in Paris on 15 and 16 January 1990. They also reaffirmed their agreement to the points elaborated at their subsequent meetings held in New York on 11 and 12 February and in Paris on 12 and 13 March 1990 on the modalities of a settlement involving an enhanced United Nations role, including the creation of a United Nations transition authority in Cambodia, which under this approach would be responsible, inter alia, for the organization and conduct of free and fair elections.

The Five noted other recent positive steps towards peace in Cambodia. They also welcomed the prospect of a meeting at Tokyo in early June to bring together representatives of Cambodian parties and they expressed the hope that this dialogue would be transformed into a continuous process, in particular, through agreement to the formation of a supreme national council. The Five remain firmly convinced that only a comprehensive political settlement will bring lasting peace and stability to Cambodia. They therefore take the view that the efforts of all Governments and interested parties should be designed to achieve that objective, and should make possible at an early date the conditions necessary to reconvene the Paris Conference on Cambodia. To that end, the Five again consulted with representatives of other interested Governments.

In the light of these developments, the Five discussed alternative transitional arrangements involving varying degrees of exercise of authority by a supreme national council, which could include representatives of all shades of opinion in Cambodia. They also considered the implications of those alternatives for the necessary role to be played by the United Nations.

The Five reaffirmed that a comprehensive political settlement must include specific provisions, as follows:

(a) To ensure the verification of the withdrawal of all foreign forces and the cessation of external military assistance, a durable cease-fire, the regrouping

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of the armed forces of the factions into designated cantonment areas, all under the control of an effective United Nations peace-keeping operation;

(b) To establish formally a supreme national council;

(c) To ensure free and fair elections for a constituent assembly under United Nations auspices;

(d) To enshrine the fundamental human rights and freedoms which the Cambodian people must enjoy, together with the necessary protections and guarantees;

(e) To provide a system of guarantees for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia.

These indispensable requirements for a comprehensive political settlement will be set out in more detail in working papers now under preparation by the Five. It is their intention that these documents should serve as a basis for discussion with representatives of the Cambodian parties.

Bearing in mind that co-operation among the Cambodian parties is essential to a successful transition, the Five agreed to invite representatives of the Cambodian parties to hold discussions with them during their next meeting, which will take place in Paris before the middle of July.



Security Council

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30 May 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 29 MAY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose an editorial which was recently published by the newspaper Granma, the official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. Under the title "The tribulations of Mr. Evans", it refers to statements made by the head of the press office of the United States Interests Section in Havana.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be issued as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCÓN de QUESADA
Ambassador

ANNEX

The tribulations of Mr. Evans

Speaking to foreign correspondents, David Evans, head of the press office of the United States Interests Section in Havana, expressed displeasure at the jamming ordered by the Cuban authorities of Radio and Television Martí.

The professionals before whom he made such statements must have pondered a long time before turning them into news items. The last straw would be if Evans felt satisfied.

Our people feel satisfied because of the calm, courageous and effective response to this new facet of the United States aggressive policy against Cuba.

Also satisfied are those who, in all latitudes, have supported us and encouraged us in the fight against this idiotic scheme.

As a United States publicist aptly stated, it is a deceptively simple, financially extravagant, technically doubtful, potentially illegal and undoubtedly interventionist scheme.

But beyond the diplomatic rhetoric, which with great difficulty conceals the imperial haughtiness, Mr. Evans's statement is intended to detract from the meaning of the discussion and evade our country's arguments.

The press chief in the Yankee office states that, by jamming Radio and Television Martí, the Cuban Government is trying to deprive the people of access to those alternative information sources.

Evans thus seeks to overlook the interventionist character of both schemes and to ignore the fact that, for Cuba, this matter represents, not a debate about information philosophies, but an issue pertaining to the defence of national sovereignty.

By what right does the Government of the United States, squandering the money of the United States taxpayer and acting within the framework of official United States agencies, establish radio and television stations for the sole purpose of transmitting to Cuba using frequencies whose administration in the national territory is the sole responsibility of the Cuban authorities.

Evans and his bosses may think what they like. All their power cannot hide the fact that the International Frequency Registration Board demanded that the anti-Cuban television broadcasts should cease, because they were a flagrant violation of the stipulations of the International Telecommunication Union.

The statement by the United States diplomat intentionally omits reference to the fact that dozens of United States and Latin American radio stations can be heard in our country where, owing to the unpredictability of the propagation of sound waves, their signals are systematically audible.

Evans ignores the fact that in Cuba all the major international stations are heard clearly and freely, from the Voice of America and the BBC of London to Radio South Africa, including stations in Israel, Spain, Canada, France, Moscow, Prague, China, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

The basic issue is not that the Cuban authorities are concerned about the existence of alternative information sources, provided that these are legitimate, meet the requirements established by the international community and respect our sovereignty.

It is impossible to presume that Evans is unaware that every Friday Cuban television transmits a news programme prepared in co-operation with the United States station CNN, or that, despite being based in Havana, he does not know that almost 40 per cent of the foreign programmes on Cuban television are made in his country, or that he has not seen on Cuban screens the recent series prepared by the station UNIVISION describing the life of Spanish speakers in the United States. Is it possible that Evans does not know the programme "The United Nations in action"?

As an official functionary, obliged to carry out instructions with which he personally may not agree, Evans cannot admit that the difficulties facing the exchange of programmes between Cuban and United States entities are due to the provisions of the laws relating to the blockade imposed by the United States and not to the wishes of the Cuban authorities.

Perhaps, in the light of the doctrine of the free flow of information, the United States Interests Section can provide an argument to justify the prohibition preventing ABC from transmitting the Pan-American Games from Cuba?

Fashionable rhetoric has no part in this debate. There are dozens of United States personalities who have confirmed on the spot the ineffectiveness of the United States broadcasts, the indifference of our population and the efficacy of Cuban jamming. However, public opinion is being deceived in the United States. In that "information paradise" nothing has been said about the condemnation by the Foreign Ministers of the Rio Group, the statements by parliamentarians from Ecuador, Mexico and other countries, the statements by Carlos Andrés Pérez, the resolutions of the Non-Aligned Summit, the Ministers of Information and Culture of Latin America and other prestigious voices which have been raised in order to condemn the Yankee scheme.

In any event, owing to the seriousness of the matter, every morning we shall continue to convert the invading signal into the first invisible television broadcast of history and to regain sovereignty over the 1180 frequency, as we have done in Havana and will do soon throughout the national territory.

S/21319
English
Page 4

Coinciding as they do with the date on which the first broadcast of Radio Martí aired five years ago, these affirmations by Evans are neither good nor bad but merely insubstantial. Perhaps they derive from Washington, where the career officers of the Department of State must be terrified at the prospect of being sent to Havana to play out similar comedies.



Security Council

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S/21320
30 May 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 29 MAY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to send you herewith the statement issued by an important group of Hispano-American Christians concerning illegal anti-Cuban television broadcasting by the Government of the United States.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be issued as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON de QUESADA
Ambassador

Annex

STATEMENT BY HISPANO-AMERICAN CHRISTIANS CONCERNING ANTI-CUBAN
TELEVISION BROADCASTING

We the undersigned, clergy and laity of various Christian denominations, the majority of whom are Cuban while others are Puerto Rican, Mexican and Dominican, wish to express opposition to the establishment of the Voice of America Television-Martí station. Many of us have worked for years to bring about a relaxation of tensions between Cuba and the United States, with a view to promoting dialogue and reconciliation. One of the ways in which we have sought to achieve these ends has been visits and other contacts between the Christian communities in the two countries.

As a result of these contacts, we have recently received statements from the Consejo Ecuménico de Cuba, the Conferencia Episcopal Católica Cubana, and the Casa de la Comunidad Hebrea de Cuba, opposing the establishment of so-called Television-Martí as a violation of international law and other international communications agreements. Our brothers and sisters in Cuba are likewise concerned that the heightening of tension between the two countries may affect communications between the Christian communities in those countries and the opportunity for Cubans to travel to the two countries to visit their loved ones. These very negative consequences are naturally a cause for pastoral concern among believers in the two countries. We therefore wish to express our solidarity with our ecumenical colleagues in Cuba and to join them in opposing the establishment of so-called Television-Martí.

As citizens and residents of this country we wish to request the United States Government not only to end this activity but also to promote dialogue and negotiations to resolve the differences between the two countries. The agreements reached in recent years between Cuba and the United States on the Namibia-Angola conflict and on immigration show that dialogue and negotiation are possible when there is a readiness to engage in dialogue and both parties seek to resolve conflicts in a spirit of mutual respect for peaceful ends.

7 May 1990

SIGNED:

Rev. Germán Acevedo (Perth Amboy, NJ); Mr. Angelo Fuster (Atlanta, GA);
Rev. & Mrs. Emilio Mueller (Tampa, FL); Rev. José L. Palos (San Antonio, TX);
Rev. José Reyes (Miami, FL); Rev. Frank Sanfiel (Zolfo Springs, FL);
Ms. Sonia N. Vargas (San Juan, PR); Rev. David Díaz (McAllen, TX);
Rev. Joel N. Martínez (Dallas, TX); Rev. Jaime Nolla (Madison, WI);
Rev. Yolanda Pupo-Ortiz (Washington, DC); Rev. Michael Germinal Rivas (New York, NY); Rev. Félix Thomas (New York, NY); and Rev. Moisés Yáñez (Wichita, KS).



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30 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF
THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 30 May 1990 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency a memorandum dated 25 May 1990 from the Unified National Leadership of the Intifada, the Occupied State of Palestine, Jerusalem, for any action you may deem necessary.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter, including the attached memorandum, circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhdi Labib TERZI
Permanent Observer of Palestine to
the United Nations

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Memorandum dated 25 May 1990 from the Unified Leadership
of the Intifada addressed to the Secretary-General

After 42 years of dispersion and exile of our people and their deprivation of the national rights which other peoples of the world enjoy; after 42 years of the international community's attempts at solving the Palestinian question by means of scores of resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the Security Council; our people, nevertheless, are still denied their right to return and self-determination, and to establish their independent state; and continue to suffer the injustice of occupation and its oppressive expansionist policies.

The convening of your emergency session in Geneva to provide Mr. Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine, the opportunity to present the Palestinian case, clearly indicates increased international concern for the plight of our people in the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 - the suffering inflicted by the Israeli occupation authorities and the increase in the intensity of the bloody massacres committed against our unarmed people.

Your countries have issued statements declaring their condemnation and denunciation, as well as grief for the victims of the massacres. It should be clearly understood that such reactions are not commensurate with a people's struggle for freedom, independence, peace and the indivisible right to self-determination - the foundations of the Charter of the United Nations.

Therefore, your countries bear a large portion of the responsibility to undertake serious and effective action in order to lay the foundations for peace, on the basis of international legitimacy and in compliance with all resolutions pertinent to the question of Palestine as adopted by the Security Council and by the General Assembly.

The Government of Israel, in its rejection of international efforts to begin a peace process in the region, has succeeded in obstructing all peace efforts. Consequently, the responsibility for establishing international security, peace, and stability is to be borne by your countries. An international order based on dialogue, mutual respect, and the non-violation of the rights of others cannot be envisaged while the Middle East area speedily hurtles towards war. This necessitates your immediate intervention to prevent further deterioration and to provide protection and support for our Palestinian people.

Therefore, in order to prevent a potential explosion in the region, your effective intervention, in accordance with international legitimacy, is essential in order to formulate a political equation which will take into account the rights of all peoples in the area, including the national rights of the Palestinian people.

We believe that the only realistic means to accelerate the establishment of peace is the convening of a fully empowered International Conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties

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to the conflict including the State of Palestine represented by its leadership, the PLO, our sole and legitimate representative under United Nations supervision.

In the mean time, the drastic conditions in Occupied Palestine can bear no further delay. Our people under occupation are subjected to oppressive measures including: the killing of innocent civilians; demolition of houses; confiscation of land; erecting settlements; closure of houses of worship and of educational institutions; destruction of the economic, cultural and social infrastructures; and other measures, all of which drastically violate international charters, accords and conventions.

We therefore call upon you to act with urgency to implement the following:

1. To set up an international investigation committee, in order to reveal the deteriorating conditions before the international community as well as the magnitude of the daily suffering inflicted on the Palestinian people.
2. To bring Israel, as an occupation authority, to comply with the terms of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 pertaining to the treatment of civilians in times of war.
3. To condemn Israel and to make it shoulder full responsibility for all acts in violation of our people's rights, the most recent being the massacre which began at dawn on 20 May including the subsequent indiscriminate shooting, killing and maiming of innocent Palestinian civilians at the hands of the Israeli army.
4. To impose sanctions on Israel to force it to cease its expansionist and oppressive policies and measures and to make it comply with international law and will.
5. To provide our people in the occupied territories with international protection as a step towards full Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967 and in order to enable our people to exercise its right to self-determination, to implement its national sovereignty on its own land, and to allow for the return of Palestinians from their exile.
6. To form a committee to prepare for the convening of the fully empowered International Conference.
7. To make Soviet Jewish immigration contingent upon the establishment of a peaceful settlement which would guarantee the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return in accordance with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 and including the establishment of the Independent Palestinian State.

In spite of the intensity of our pain, we declare our full commitment to the Palestinian peace strategy as presented by the PLO in the nineteenth session of the Palestinian National Council which convened in Algiers in November 1988.

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A/45/295

S/21321

English

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We affirm before the world that we are a people seeking a secure and peaceful life. This can be achieved only in the context of the independent Palestinian State committed to the Charter of the United Nations along with all other peoples and States of the region in particular and of the world in general.



General Assembly Security Council

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S/21322
30 May 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 39
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 May 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of Madagascar to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the message dated 25 May 1990 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

I should be very grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Noël RAKTONDRAMBOA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

A/44/951
S/21322
English
Page 2

ANNEX

Message dated 25 May 1990 from the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

At the time when the Security Council is discussing in Geneva the thorny Israeli-Palestinian problem, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar wishes to condemn forcefully the criminal act perpetrated against Palestinian workers in Gaza, which led to a terrible massacre and abominable violence in the occupied territories.

This action leads us to believe that peace in the Middle and Near East is being seriously threatened at a time when desire for a major change in favour of a policy conducive to dialogue, establishment of harmonious relations, concord and understanding is becoming manifest in several parts of the world.

We therefore request you to ask the international community in general and the great Powers in particular to bring pressure to bear on Israel to evacuate all the occupied territories as soon as possible and to refrain from sending there the thousands of Jews who have emigrated from the Soviet Union.
